

Levvy

MABLETHORPE & SUTTON
URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health

1958



M A B L E T F O R P E & S U T T O N

U R B A N D I S T R I C T

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1958

M A B L E T H O R P E & S U T T O N

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1957 - 58

Chairman of the Council

Councillor W.D.Brownlow

Vice-Chairman of the Council

Councillor F.W.Richardson

Public Health and Water Committee

Chairman

Councillor Rev.J.R.Parkinson, M.A.

Councillor W.D.Brownlow

Councillor W.Chambers

Councillor F.Hotchin

Councillor W.Jackson

Councillor J.Key

Councillor F.H.Redmonds

Councillor Mrs.N.Spink

R.Vincent Lewis, O.B.E.,LL.B.,
Clerk of the Council.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
MABLETHORPE AND SUTTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

I have the honour to present my Annual Report in which matters concerned with the health and environmental conditions of the district for the year 1958 are reviewed.

One can begin on the cheerful note that the births exceeded the deaths for the year in the ratio of 92 to 81; that there were no still-births and that the infant death rate was lower than the national rate. From this summary of the vital statistics for the year we learn also, by way of comparison, that all the rates were superior to those for the country as a whole except the general death rate for the district. As, however, 82% of the local deaths occurred after the age of 65 years, little significance can be attached to the increase, except to note the more important fact that in spite of the increased number of deaths for the year, fewer residents died under the age of 65 years than was the case in the preceding five years taken on average.

Statistical Tables do not provide interesting reading, but it may be considered worth while to study the Tables in the report and the comments thereon.

The general matters referring to infectious diseases provide ample grounds for satisfaction. None of the serious infectious diseases intruded, and a nil return of tuberculosis notifications and deaths was an event unique in local records. The response to protection against the array of infections now covered by vaccination provisions was well maintained, and one must consider this in terms of the amount of spotlight centered on poliomyelitis vaccination during the year.

In the field of environmental health nothing happened to disturb complacency. Mr. Long and Mr. Jordan, the Officers mainly concerned with the supervision of the various services, succeeded with their usual zeal in keeping them running at the high standard which we have all come to expect. There are still problems known to the Council relating to the eradication of cesspools by sewer extensions and major improvements at the sewage disposal works which are to be dealt with at the earliest opportune time.

One welcomes the decision of the Council to proceed with plans for the erection of flats for old people, with the inclusion of a warden service. In a population containing a large share of elderly persons, many of whom live alone, the fulfilment of this scheme will satisfy a long felt want in the district, not only as a means of housing deserving cases comfortably, but by the opportunity afforded of simplifying the operation of services, both official and voluntary, which are designed for the wellbeing of the aged and infirm.

I am grateful to Mr. Long for coming to the rescue by producing a separate report for inclusion dealing with the year's work in his department and for the general assistance and support he gave me throughout the year. His cordial co-operation has been much appreciated. It has been a pleasure also to form part of the team effort shared by the Surveyor, Clerk and other Officers of the Council, to whom I express thanks for giving me the benefit of their advice and help when required.

Concluding in the familiar but none the less sincere pattern, I take advantage of the occasion to record my indebtedness to the Chairman and various Members of the Public Health and Water Committee for the guiding interest and the encouragement given to make the year's work so successful.

W. J. KERRIGAN,
Medical Officer of Health.



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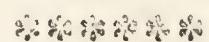
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MABLETHORPE & SUTTON URBAN DISTRICT

A N N U A L R E P O R T

on the

Health and Sanitary Conditions
for the Year 1958



Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health

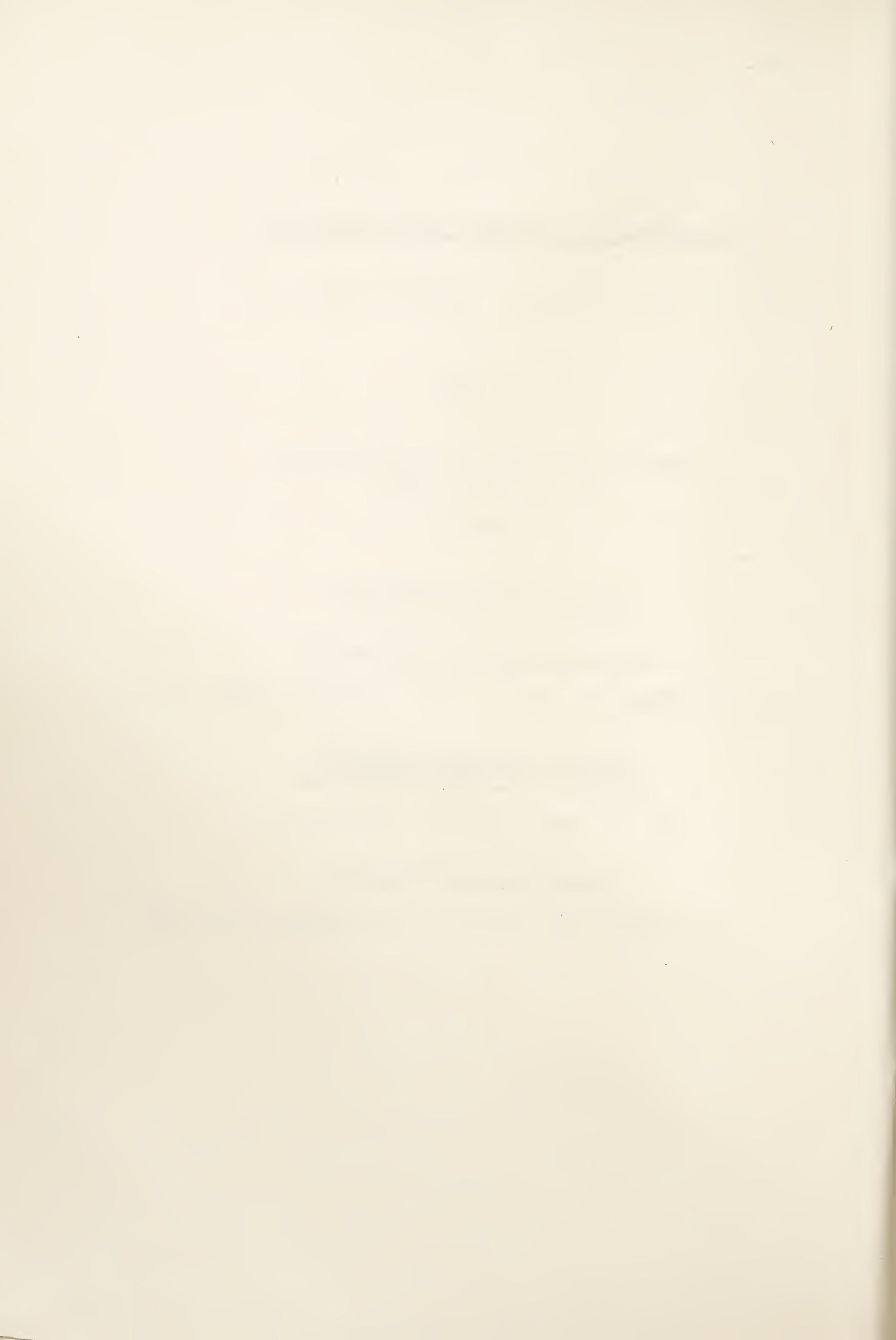
W. J. KERRIGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector
& Meat and Milk Inspector

C. V. LONG, B.E.M., C.R.San.I.

Engineer and Surveyor

E. JORDAN, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.San.I., M.I.S.E.



SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the Urban District, including 717 acres of Foreshore	...	...	...	7,193
Registrar General's estimate mid-year				
Home Population	...	...	...	5,240
Density per acre (excluding Foreshore)	...	...	...	0.81
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	2,254
Rateable Value of inhabited houses	...	...	...	£55,280
Total Rateable Value at 31.12.1958	...	...	...	£84,525
Product of Penny Rate at 31.12.1958	...	...	...	£329.18.2

VITAL STATISTICS

(Note: Figures in brackets show corresponding rates for England & Wales).

BIRTHS

(a) Live

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	91	47	44
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>92</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>44</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population 17.5

Standardised Birth Rate for comparative purposes (Comparability factor 1.21).... 21.2 (16.4)

(b) Still Births

Legitimate	Nil		
Illegitimate	Nil		
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population			-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births.....			- (21.6)
Total Births - 92.			

DEATHS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	81	43	38
		15.46	
Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population (Comparability factor 0.82)	12.6	(11.5)	

Infant Deaths(a) Under 12 Months

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate		1	1
Illegitimate		-	-
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000			
Total Live Births		21.74	(22.6)
" " Rate per 1,000			
Legitimate Births		21.97	
" " Rate per 1,000			
Illegitimate Births		Nil	

(b) Under 4 Weeks

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	1	1

Relation of Illegitimate Live Births to Total Live Births - 1%

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) Nil

Infant Deaths - Causes and ages at Death

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Prematurity	7 hours	-
Broncho pneumonia - Atelectasis associated with Prematurity	-	5 days

Table 1.

Table showing ages at death during the past 5 years and the averages for that period compared with those for 1958.

Year	0/1	1/5	5/15	15/25	25/35	35/45	45/55	55/65	65/75	75/85	85+	Total
1957	1	1	-	1	-	1	3	6	19	22	4	= 58
1956	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	9	16	20	7	= 60
1955	2	-	-	-	1	-	4	8	22	22	9	= 68
1954	2	-	-	-	2	2	6	9	21	15	7	= 64
1953	2	1	-	-	1	3	2	13	30	23	8	= 83
Average Numbers	1.4	0.4	-	0.4	1.2	1.6	3.6	9.0	21.6	20.4	7.0	= 66.6
1958 Figures	2	-	-	-	1	1	3	8	26	30	10	= 81

This table shows the number of persons who died in the various age groups in each of the 5 years preceding 1958 and the comparison of the averages for the 5 year period with the figures for 1958.

It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the increase in the total number of deaths for 1958, fewer occurred under the age of 65 years than was the case in the earlier 5 year period taken on average. Comparing these two periods further, we find that the percentage of the total deaths occurring after the age of 65 years was 82 and 74 respectively.

Table 2.

Malignant and other Neoplasms - Ages at Death

	Stomach		Lung Bronchus		Breast		Other Sites		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 40 years										
40 - 45	"									
45 - 50	"									
50 - 55	"			1					1	-
55 - 60	"			1					2	-
60 - 65	"		1						-	1
65 - 70	"			1			1		1	1
70 - 75	"	1	2	1			1		3	2
75 - 80	"						1	1	1	1
80+	"						1	1	1	1
	1	3	4	-	-		1	4	2	9
										6

Table 3.

Total Causes of Death in the Area, 1958

	<u>1958</u>			(a)	(b)
	M	F	Total		
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-	-	-	1	0.8
2. " " non-respiratory	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	0.2
4. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	0.2
5. Other Infective & Parasitic diseases	-	1	1	-	0.2
6. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	1	3	4	2	1.4
7. " " - Lung, Bronchus	4	-	4	4	2.0
8. " " - Breast	-	1	1	1	1.6
9. " " - Uterus	-	-	-	-	1.0
10. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	2	6	3	4.6
11. Diabetes	-	-	-	-	0.4
12. Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	5	11	12	11.2
13. Coronary disease, angina	5	8	13	6	9.2
14. Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1	1	1.2
15. Other heart disease	8	6	14	11	13.4
16. Other circulatory disease	1	1	2	4	2.4
17. Influenza	-	-	-	-	0.4
18. Pneumonia	-	2	2	1	0.6
19. Bronchitis	5	-	5	2	3.2
20. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1	-	-
21. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	-	-	-	0.6
22. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	-	0.8
23. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1	3	1.2
24. Congenital Malformations	-	-	-	1	0.2
25. Other defined and ill defined diseases	5	6	11	5	5.4
26. Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	1	1	1	0.6
27. All other accidents	-	1	1	-	3.8
28. Suicide	2	-	2	-	-
	43	38	81	58	67.

N.B.

(a) Above refers to the corresponding numbers for 1957

(b) " " " " average numbers over the preceding 5 year period.

From Table 3 we are able to assess increases or otherwise affecting mortality from individual diseases. The increases are seen to be found under the heading of malignant growths - mainly cancer - affecting stomach, lung, and other organs, and they include also coronary disease and bronchitis. The ages at which deaths due to cancer occurred are shown in Table 2; and of the deaths associated with coronary disease 9 of the 13 happened after the age of 70 years.

Apart from cancer of the stomach, these local increases follow similar national trends in the cases of lung cancer, bronchitis and coronary disease, and the mounting toll of invalidism and mortality caused by them is creating grave concern in medical circles. Unfortunately, the causes of lung cancer and coronary disease are not yet definitely established, but in the case of lung cancer there is sufficient evidence available showing its association with smoking habits - particularly of cigarettes - that the facts can no longer be ignored. The most reliable survey done in this country was that carried out among 40,000 doctors during the past seven years, which confirmed the evidence of surveys in other countries. This briefly showed that the death rate from lung cancer for smokers was on average 13 times greater than that for non-smokers, but the rate varied from being 5 to 30 times greater according to the type of smoking and the amount smoked. For pipe smokers the rate was 5 times greater, and for cigarettes, its variation was from 7 to 30 times, depending on the severity of the habit. Those who had given up smoking for ten years or more reduced their risks considerably. These are facts, and the moral should be obvious; but what is even more important is the duty of parents and others in authority to use every influence to prevent the young generation from acquiring the baneful habit of cigarette smoking.

Regarding coronary disease, which was responsible for 84,000 deaths in the country during 1958, and has been showing a progressive increase in recent years, research has not yet discovered the specific cause, but the indications up to now suggest the best preventative is the taking of a sensible and regular amount of exercise as a means of assisting the metabolism of rich foods which form part of prosperous living. The person approaching middle age in particular should examine his alimentary intake in terms of the use of his motor, television set, and all the rest which discourage the use of leg muscles and encourage girth elsewhere.

Among the relative decreases in the Table, one is glad to note the absence of deaths from tuberculosis and infectious diseases and the reduced figures from other causes.

Care of the Aged

A most important decision affecting the welfare of the local old folk was made when the Council agreed to build a 32 flatlet unit, with a Warden Service for their needs. This will not only rescue many aged persons from the drudgery of trying to cope with difficult conditions in inferior surroundings, but it will bring them together in their own little community where they can preserve their individual independence without fear of loneliness and neglect. The great thing too is that the concentration will make so much easier the operation of the social services, both official and voluntary, which are provided for their needs, and doubtless will encourage even greater effort from local voluntary organisations to bring more happiness into the lives of this very deserving section of the community. Ideally, houses for old people should be sited as centrally as possible for convenience of distance from the usual shopping centres, post office and places of worship, and not too much segregated from the younger members of the community. In practice. sites like this, except in small uneconomic units, are difficult to find, but provided they are, like the one proposed, convenient to bus routes, many of the difficulties can be overcome.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

As in the past seventeen years, we continued to avail freely of the excellent services provided at the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln, for the examination of the various samples and specimens submitted, which were concerned with the prevention of infectious diseases. The examinations carried out during the year totalled 247.

Clinic Provisions

The County Council Welfare Clinic at Victoria Road, Mablethorpe, continued under its enthusiastic staff to provide the following services, which were popular with local residents and availed of, as necessary, by seasonal visitors.

The question of starting a regular school clinic for a population whose numbers indicated such need, now awaits staff arrangements, and the measure of its support will likely determine the extent of the facilities made available.

Times of the Clinic:

Infant Welfare	Thursdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Ante-Natal	2nd & 4th Thursdays	10 a.m. to 12 noon
Toddlers	5th Wednesday of each month	10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 - 4 p.m.
also	5th Thursday of each month	10 a.m. to 12 noon
Welfare Food Distribution	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.

The doctor attends the Welfare Clinic every Thursday afternoon as well as the toddler and antenatal clinics, and on these occasions, except at the ante-natal clinic, immunisation and vaccination sessions are arranged for treatment against diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and smallpox.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis notified during 1958.

Disease	Cases notified	Case rates per 1,000 of estimated population
Measles	19	3.63
Scarlet Fever	1	0.19
Total	20	

Tuberculosis

New Cases

Nil

Deaths

Nil

The above information calls for no comment other than satisfaction at the small number of notifications in the infectious disease list, and the absence of usual and unusual entries, such as whooping cough, poliomyelitis and food poisoning.

The nil Tuberculosis return is unique in the district and probably elsewhere. Against the combined forces of recent drug discoveries in treatment, vaccination measures, better housing, and higher standards of living, this disease continues to beat a hasty retreat as a killing or invalid producing menace. It must not be taken, however, that a nil return is to be regarded as a future expectation. New cases will occur, and all the better for them to be discovered and treated so as to limit the infection pool; but deaths from this cause should continue to be fewer and with occurrence at more advanced ages.

The Council should feel proud of their preventive contributions in improving housing conditions, and through the success of earlier efforts, which resulted in the district having enjoyed a safe milk supply over the past nine years.

PROPHYLAXIS MEASURES AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, SMALLPOX AND TETANUS

(a) Diphtheria Immunisation

Under Five Years	5 - 14 Years	Booster Doses
10	13	68

(b) Form of Prophylaxis

	Under One	One	Two	Three	Four	Five to Nine	Ten to Fourteen	Total
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation	36	4	-	-	-	-	-	40
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough Immunisation	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
	44	5	-	-	-	-	-	49

(c) Smallpox

	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 or Over	Total
Vaccination	39	11	3	14	67
Re-Vaccination	-	1	-	1	2

(d) Tetanus

	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 or Over	Total
Vaccination	5	6	-	-	11
Booster	-	-	-	-	-

I wish to thank Dr.C.D.Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health, for supplying the foregoing details of the immunisation and vaccination returns for the year.

One is pleased to note there is no falling off in the numbers given protection against any of the individual diseases. This is most satisfactory in view of priorities given to the outstanding and current vaccination demands against poliomyelitis. The numbers treated against diphtheria, whooping cough and smallpox are substantially similar to those for the previous year, apart from an increase in primary vaccination against smallpox. Tetanus joined the lengthening list of infections against which protective vaccination was offered, and the initial response cannot be taken as the measure of the local interest in this form of prophylaxis.

I regret that returns for individual districts are not available for poliomyelitis and tuberculosis prophylaxis, for which, however, the response was known to be most satisfactory. The effect of the extension of the eligible age group to 25 years for poliomyelitis vaccination was not felt owing to the decision being made only near the end of the year.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Council's Public Health Inspector, Mr. Long, has kindly, at my request, compiled for inclusion, a separate report this year on matters dealing with the environmental services with which he is intimately concerned. My comments will therefore be confined to the following brief remarks referring mainly to the result of sample examinations which provide a reasonably reliable index of the existing control arrangements.

Public Water Supply.

It is seldom that a Medical Officer of Health can report that every sample of the 72 taken during the year from the public supply was of Class 1 standard. This standard was confirmed by the four chemical analyses of samples, from which we also learnt of the continued lack of permanent hardness and freedom from chemical impurities. Neither was there any worry about scarcity of supply during the searching times of coping with holiday demands. This was a welcome change from the not so distant past when the holiday season provided anxieties for Mr. Jordan, the Council's Water Engineer, but as the result of his advice and endeavour there was ample supply to meet all needs during the year and a vast improvement on the pressures at the peripheral ends of the supply.

Other water samples examined were 17 from the Sutton paddling pool and 26 of coastal sea water, the latter relating to an investigation which had begun the previous year.

Food Samples.

(a) Milk.

Since the district milk supply consisted only of that subjected to standardised heat treatment, the examinations were concerned with the efficiency of the technique to make the milk safe. All 57 samples responded satisfactorily to the particular tests.

(b) Ice Cream.

The results of the 52 sample examinations were as follows:-

	Grades				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Produced Ex District	23	10	2	1	= 36
Produced in District	9	7	-	-	= 16
Totals	32	17	2	1	= 52

One continued to inform the producer and retailer in each case of the results of the sample examinations, which had the effect of stimulating trade interest. When an inferior sample was found, an explanation was immediately sought from the producer or retailer concerned, but thanks to the vigilance of the Public Health Inspector and care on the part of the trade, grade 3 or 4 reports are rare occurrences nowadays.

Miscellaneous Samples.

These included investigations into samples of fresh cream, shell fish, watercress, carcase offal, and fruit drinks.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
MABLETHORPE AND SUTTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting this Report for the year 1958 at the request of the Medical Officer of Health for inclusion in his Annual Report.

The general progress of the area has resulted in an increasing number of visitors to the resort. With this large influx of people came the many problems, litter and refuse being possibly the greatest of them all.

It is pleasing to report that the Local Authority services such as water supplies, refuse collections and disposal, sewers, and sewage disposal and the public health services of the Foreshore stood the strain very well.

The commercial side of the town, with which the Department is so closely concerned, also stood the test very well. The catering trade, hotels, boarding houses, retail food shops and camping grounds, whilst some improvements can be hoped for, did a good job of work in giving the visitors a good holiday.

I am most grateful for the opportunity of thanking all the officers of the Council for their co-operation during the year and in particular I would thank the Medical Officer of Health for his undivided support and great help throughout the year.

I would also like to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health and Housing Committees for their interest, co-operation and patience throughout 1958.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

C.V.LONG,
Public Health Inspector
Housing Manager.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

A total of 78 samples of water were submitted for chemical and/or bacteriological examination during the year.

General remarks in connection with Water Supplies.

Approximately 98.5% of the houses and properties are supplied by mains water. The remaining properties are farms and farm cottages in the remote areas and these have bores or bores and wells. The water for these bores is found at approximately 90 to 100 feet deep and is consistently good in the bacteriological field but rather hard in the chemical field. It is this factor which makes it very unpopular in comparison with town water supply. A study of the attached chemical result shows clearly how "soft" the water is. Over the years we have had tests made to make sure the water is not plumbo solvent. In non technical terms this means that the water does not attack lead water pipes and therefore, there is no risk of lead poisoning from this source.

A small main extension to the Grays Field Estate off Golf Road, Mablethorpe would be most useful and would serve the five existing properties and possibly encourage further development in this area.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The sewers of the district are for all practical purposes divided into four separate systems:-

- (1) North End System
- (2) Mablethorpe Central System
- (3) Trusthorpe Scheme
- (4) Sutton-on-Sea.

The first three sections are so designed as to discharge the sewer into the Mablethorpe sewage works, with the Sutton sewage system being entirely separate with its own works. Both works give satisfactory effluents out of the peak holiday season, but we have mentioned on several occasions that the Sutton works do become overloaded during the summer period and will soon require a major review. The Surveyor informs me that the sewers have been in good condition throughout the year but a constant watch is necessary owing to the unstable ground in one part of the area.

Statistical Information.

No. of houses with privy vaults (farms).....	7
No. of houses with pail closets.....	88
No. of houses with water closets.....	approx 2254
No. of water closets repaired.....	81
No. of drains examined and/or exposed for inspection.	133
No. of drains found obstructed and repaired.....	67
No. of drains reconstructed.....	1
No. of rainwater pipes and/or waste pipes repaired....	52
No. of septic tanks constructed.....	2

Cesspools - Pan Closets - Septic Tanks.

A regular weekly service is in operation for the emptying of pan closets and cesspools which require frequent emptyings. The remaining cesspools are emptied fortnightly and monthly as is required. The various septic tanks are attended to as and when it is found necessary. Advantage has been taken of the Improvement Grant Scheme to improve drainage and septic tank arrangements to properties not on the sewer which are receiving major improvements.

Sewer Extensions.

It is now a considerable time since the Council extended any of the existing sewers. This had resulted in the number of pan closets and cesspools remaining constant. I list below three sewer extensions which would enable cesspools to be abolished.

- (1) Church Lane - Seaholme Road, Mablethorpe.
- (2) Grift Bank area, Mablethorpe.
- (3) Grange Road, Sutton-on-Sea.

It is appreciated that the Council have been constructing major improvements and holiday amenities, but it is hoped that these sewer extensions will receive early attention so that we can proceed with conversion schemes.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is still maintained on the weekly basis. As with all the services of the resort, the summer creates considerable difficulties. The larger catering establishments, amusement parks, shops and very large caravan parks

all require constant attention. This, together with the general influx of visitors causes a considerable amount of overtime to be worked. During the spring of the year the service was examined in detail by the Organisation and Methods Consultants and it is pleasing to report that the service was not found wanting. Certain of their suggestions have been introduced into the system and at a later date it is hoped that the Council will provide mechanical equipment at the controlled tip as this would undoubtedly give a more satisfactory finish.

Only eight complaints of non-removal of refuse were received and these proved to be from properties that were not occupied all the winter and were occupied without prior notification.

305 visits were made for the purpose of control of this section of the work.

The reclamation of salvage from refuse continues and during the calendar year 1958 we sold £632 6s.10d. worth for the benefit of the General Rate. This small effort on our part helps to keep at least one local man employed during the winter months when work is much needed in this area.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT.

Constant attention is paid to the destruction of rats in the Urban area. I set out below a copy of Form PDP/R9. This gives the combined totals of the rodent operator visits and visits that I have made for purposes of administering the Act.

It will be seen that on 132 premises vermin of one kind or another was found. The estimated kill of rats was in the region of 1500. The Urban part of the district is particularly free from rats but the farm areas appeared to have an increase in the rat population. It is too early to feel the effects of the Ministry's decision to stop private trading by the A.E.C. It was an unfortunate decision for this district in so much that the area was 'ringed' by farms under contract. This had worked extremely well and has been a contributory factor in keeping the rat population under control. The position will be watched most carefully during the coming year.

Form P.D.F./R9

21

		Type of Property		(4) Total of Cols (1) & (3)	(5) Agricu- ltural
(1)	(2)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)			
I.	Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	18	2382	325	2725
					119
II.	Number of properties inspected as a result of (a) Notification (b) Survey under the Act (c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	96	11	107
		15	763	36	814
		3	735	70	15
III.	Total inspections carried out including re-inspections (To be completed only if figures are available)	149	2297	808	32
			397	2843	51
IV.	Number of properties inspected (in Sect II) which were found to be infested by:	1	-	1	-
	(a) Rats (Major (Minor)	7	81	6	4
	(b) Mice (Major (Minor)	3	24	6	

V.	Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sect IV)	11	105	12	4
VI.	Total treatments carried out including re-treatments (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	11	105	12	4
VII.	Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:	-	-	-	-
(a)	Treatment				
(b)	Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-
VIII.	Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-
IX.	Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-
X.	Number of block control schemes carried out	Large dyke areas surveyed and treated during the year.			

NUISANCES

Total number of nuisances during the year:-

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Abated as result of informal action..... | 438 |
| (2) Reported to Council - Statutory Notice issued.... | 1 |
| (3) Reported to Council -
Statutory Notice not issued..... | 3 |

Details of nuisances abated:-

	<u>After Informal intimation</u>	<u>After Statutory Notice</u>
Refuse	117	-
Foul ditches etc.	1	-
Drainage	104	1
Fowls, pigs & other animals	1	-
Dangerous Premises	-	-
Miscellaneous Nuisances	315	-

CLEAN AIR ACT

This Act is designed to prevent atmospheric pollution and is mainly applicable in the industrial areas of the County. In this district we have practically no industry using large quantities of coal and therefore we have no need to be particularly concerned with this Act. We did however, have one complaint of smoke nuisance from one of the Convalescent Homes. A quick word with the Engineer in charge soon stopped the nuisances.

FACTORIES ACT.

As indicated above, we have no large industrial premises in the area, the principal industry being the holiday and catering trades. We have 38 very small factories and workshops which are mainly ancillary to the main holiday trade. A copy of the return required by the Act is set out overleaf:-

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on register	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occu- piers prose- cuted.
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	6		-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	32	41	1	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	2		-	-
TOTAL	40	41	1	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		
	Found	Remedied	referred to/by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S1)	2	2	
Sanitary Conveniences (S7) (a) Insufficient	1	Work in hand	
TOTAL	3	2	-

3. No outwork is carried out in this district.

MISCELLANEOUS

Verminous Premises

This district is very free from vermin. During the year we only had a small infestation of fleas and three complaints of cockroaches.

Shops Act.

29 visits have been made for the purpose of the Shops Acts.

Paddling Pool, Sutton-on-Sea.

In the past years the condition of this pool has not been all that one should expect from a Local Authority. During this year a scheme of cleaning maintenance and chlorination was laid down by the Medical Officer and myself and passed to the Foreshore Department for operation. By way of checking that the scheme was being properly observed 17 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. The results show very clearly that if the maintenance routine is carried out no further trouble should arise.

General

In addition to the classified inspections, 552 visits have been made during the year for the variety of complaints and requests for help that are received by a small Public Health and Housing Department.

H O U S I N G:

Total number of houses erected during the Year.

(1)	By the Local Authority	Nil
(2)	By other Local Authorities	Nil
(3)	By other bodies or persons	5
(4)	Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders - previously built -	5

Housing Repairs and Rent Acts, 1954-57.

No. of certificates of disrepair issued - 2 plus 1 undertaking to repair.

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

(1)(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)...132

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose....230

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers.....106

Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(1) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied....1

(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(i) by owners....1 (ii) by local authority in default of owners...Nil

(2) Proceedings under Housing Acts.

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....Nil

(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(i) by owners..Nil (ii) by local authority in default of owners..Nil

(iii) Number of unfit houses purchased by local authority in accordance with Housing Acts...Nil

(c) Number of certificates of disrepair issued....2

(3) Slum Clearance - proceedings under the Housing Acts.

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made(individual unfit houses only).....7 White Row

(b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (Individual unfit houses Only).....1 White House Farm.

- (c) Number of dwelling houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders.....Nil
- (d) Number of dwelling houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings.....Nil
- (e) Number of dwelling houses included in confirmed Clearance Order.....Nil
- (f) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance thereof.....Nil
- (g) Total number of dwelling houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957.....Nil
- (h) Total number of dwelling houses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of Housing Act, 1957....Nil
- (i) Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure.....Nil

(4) Nissen Huts or other similar Hutmants:-

- (a) Number still occupied.....Nil
- (b) Date by which it is anticipated occupants will be rehoused.....N/A

Housing Acts - Overcrowding

- (a)(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.....Nil
- (II) Number of persons concerned in such cases.....Nil
- (b)(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.....Nil
- (II) Number of families dwelling therein.....N/A
- (III) Number of persons dwelling therein.....N/A

Housing Acts - Improvement Grants.

During the year 11 applications, together with the necessary plans and specifications have been received for grants under the above Act. All applications were approved. The system adopted upon enquiry is for the property to be inspected and advice given before the actual

drawings are prepared. In this way the applicant and the Housing Committee are saved a considerable amount of trouble in considering cases that do not rank for grant. For this purpose and for initial inspection together with inspection of works in progress 96 visits were made. Since the inception of the scheme 65 houses have received grants for housing improvements with amounts totalling approximately £9,200.

COUNCIL HOUSING

In 1956 the Government withdrew the subsidies for general Council housing. This factor has caused the Council to consider very carefully any schemes for future building. Apart from a scheme to house elderly persons, no future programme exists. This is rather unfortunate for the housing applicants who are obliged to await properties becoming vacant. At the end of the year the application list was as follows:-

- (1) Families in rooms - furnished houses etc.....53
- (2) Controlled tenants requiring housing accommodation 24
- (3) Owner Occupiers requiring housing accommodation..16

The Trusthorpe scheme is for 32 flats and flatlets together with the provision of accommodation for a warden. It is hoped that the Council will review the present tenants of Council houses with a view to re-housing the elderly and persons in need of care and attention. By this means homes will be released for the general need and in particular for the young married couples who should be encouraged to remain in the area to keep the balance of age ranges in the right proportions.

The Council own 283 houses of various types. The day to day maintenance involves a considerable amount of time and work. No actual statistics are kept of the visits and repairs as the work is absorbed in the routine of the Department.

Moveable Dwellings.

During the peak weeks of the season, 1928 trailer caravans were stationed on the 12 licensed sites. These trailers house approximately 7,500 people. The licensed sites have a maximum number of trailers of 1969 and it can be readily seen that the existing sites will soon be full. There is however, a further site being prepared

which should be in operation in 1959.

1958 was a very difficult year from a caravan point of view. It was possibly the wettest season on record. Several of the camping grounds were seriously flooded which resulted in many complaints. Unfortunately, there was little we could do except to request the site owners to move the vans to higher ground. Site owners have been requested to carry out land drainage schemes before the 1959 season.

A rather serious problem came to light during the year, mainly the uncontrolled use of land for tenting purposes. This matter was reported to the Public Health Committee. 132 visits were made to camping sites during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk

57 samples of milk were submitted for examination during the year as follows:-

- (1) Number of samples taken in course of delivery (not biological)

<u>Sterilised</u>	<u>Pasteurised</u>	<u>TT</u>	<u>Pasteurised</u>	<u>Non Designated</u>
2	26		29	N/A

- (2) No. of distributors on the register:

<u>Sterilised</u>	<u>Pasteurised</u>	<u>TT</u>	<u>Pasteurised</u>	<u>Non Designated</u>
25	5		5	Nil

Ice Cream

No. of manufacturers on the register.....1
No. of premises licensed for the sale of ice cream.48
No. of inspections made.....49
No of samples taken for examination.....52

This year has seen the re-registration of all ice cream selling points. All the premises have been inspected and were brought up to the required standard before new licences were issued. The works mainly involved were the provision of hand washing facilities with constant hot and cold water supply.

Bakehouses

Number in district.....	2
Number of inspections.....	8
Number of contraventions.....	1
Contraventions remedied.....	1

The majority of the bread supplied to this district now comes from Grimsby and is delivered sliced and wrapped in a greaseproofed type paper. The supplies from this source are constantly good.

The two local bakeries mainly concentrate on the manufacture of confectionery, with only one making the 'fancy' type breads.

Retail Shops

All the food retail shops have been visited during the year. The following foods were surrendered as being unfit for human consumption:-

Corned Beef	42 lbs
Brisket Beef	4 lbs
Cooked Ham	19 lbs
Tongue	12 lbs
Fresh Meat (Not diseased)	140 lbs

The disposal of diseased meat and other condemned food is very carefully controlled.

Meat Shops

26 inspections have been made to meat shops. The standard of cleanliness has been good.

Meat and Meat Products.

No. of premises registered for the manufacture of meat products.....	9
No. of inspections made.....	22
No. of contraventions found.....	1
Contraventions remedied.....	1

MEAT INSPECTION

The following meat has been inspected and condemned:-

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
No. killed (if known)	81	1	-	995	55
No. inspected	80	1	-	985	55
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	5	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	5%	-	-	.508%	-
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.5%	-	-	-	3.63%
Cysticerosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

We still have the two privately owned slaughter-houses in the district. An increase in the number of animals killed is noted but with the very low percentage of meat and offal affected by disease continuing. An almost 100% inspection was made. The only time inspection was not made was during my annual leave, but arrangements were made with the Louth R.D.C. to cover any emergency.

307 visits have been made for the purposes of meat inspection.

SUNDRY SAMPLES

In addition to the routine samples of water, milk, ice cream etc., a variety of other samples have been submitted for examination. These have included pork sausages and other made up pork products, certain parts of pigs, mussels, cockles, shrimps, cream, orange juices and watercress. These samples have been taken for routine checking and for special enquiries at the request of the Medical Officer of Health.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

These regulations have now taken their place with the other Acts and Regulations administered by the Department. During the last two years the major works of reconstruction and alterations were carried out in addition to the re-registrations of certain food preparation rooms.

This year has seen the completion of the works outstanding including the major alterations to one of the hotel kitchens, the works required prior to re-registration of ice cream premises. In addition to the standard requirements two grocery shops have carried out extensive improvements by means of structural alterations and improved refrigerated display cabinets.

On one of the larger camp sites six new shops have been built, three of which are used for the sale of food. These shops have all the required sanitary facilities and have given a much better service to the people visiting the site.

A new Cafeteria/Milk Bar was constructed on the ground floor of one of the leading cafes. This is a very good improvement.

Routine inspection revealed that a wooden shed at the North End of Mablethorpe was being used as a food room without proper facilities. Firm action corrected this matter.

One very big problem in connection with the catering trade in sea-side resorts is the question of temporary staff. Invariably the people are new to the trade and have to be taught the basic principles of food hygiene; this is very difficult in the short time that these people are employed in the area. However, taking the catering trade as a whole a good effort is made to comply with the regulations in spite of untrained staffs and feeding large numbers of people for such a short period.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

The year 1958 was one of steady progress in the environmental Health Services. Each section of the work has had the attention called for, with a tendency of more visits and attention to the trades and interests of the Holiday industry.

Report of Analysis of.....Waters.....

Received 30th October 1958, from Mablethorpe & Sutton Urban District Council.

Mark.....MALTBY WATERWORKS.....

- 1: Sample of Mixed Water from No.1 Bore, taken 2.20 p.m.
29/10/58.
2: Sample of Water from No.2 Bore, taken 2.30 p.m. 29/10/58.

	<u>No.1.</u>	<u>No.2.</u>
These waters contains per million parts:-		
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	480.00	490.00
Suspended Matter	Absent	Absent
Chlorides as chlorine	21.30	24.85
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	Absent	Absent
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	0.004	Absent
Free and saline Ammonia	0.416	0.416
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.096	0.096
Temporary Hardness	65.66	65.00
Permanent Hardness	0.00	0.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO ₄	0.00	0.00
pH value	8.50	8.40
Appearance	Clear & Bright in both	
Odour	None	None
Taste & Colour	Normal	Normal
Heavy Metals	Absent	Absent
Free Chlorine	Absent	Absent
Sodium Carbonate equivalent to	270.0	270.0

Observations:-

These waters can be regarded as of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes provided that recent bacteriological examinations have proved to be satisfactory.





